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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. Practical Politics.

For some time past we have heard, without crediting, rumors that President ROOSEVELT is not always disposed to receive the advice of members of the Republican National Committee, matters of practical politics, with all the respect properly due to the opinions and ideas of those eminently practical politicians.

Now what is it that we see? At his very first opportunity to fill a vacancy in his own Cabinet-a vacancy occasioned by the voluntary retirement of the Hon. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, after nearly four years of zealous and efficient public service as Postmaster-Generalthe President goes directly to the Republican National Committee and selects one of the most experienced veterans of that organization to stay with him all the time and advise him every day in the week and every week in the year.

Mr. HENRY C. PAYNE of Wisconsin not only has an uncommon head for administrative business, but he is also an exceedingly practical politician. In brief, he is the very type of the political adviser whom President ROOSEVELT has been unjustly suspected of distrusting and over whom he has been unwarrantably accused of rough-riding.

The Funeral of Clayton-Bulwer.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Journal of Commerce, quite reasonably finds matter for congratulation in the impending dissolution of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which will go to its everlasting rest as soon as the ratifications of the new canal agreement are exchanged. For fifty-two years this creature of an American diplomatic blunder has stood at times with disagreeable opacity between the Monroe Doctrine and the sunshine.

The Journal of Commerce goes on to say that " for twenty years there has been danger that some excitable politicians, with more regard for what they emed American interests than for the engagements of American honor, would lead this country to commit a violation of a treaty." This refers to the past temptations to ignore the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as void either by nonuse or by England's failure to live up to its requirements.

The phrase excitable politicians, does not seem to apply accurately to statesmen like the Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, the Hon, JOHN SHERMAN, and the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, from South Carolina. who as members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations signed a unanimous report of that committee, ten or by the terms of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty or by the principles of public law or good morals, to regard It as the slightest obstacle to our free action in Central America.

That was the situation when the unfortunate negotiations of two years ago, in the matter of the first Hav-Pauncefote Treaty, put life into the defunct Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and set it up on its legs again between American interests and the sunshine.

The new treaty now ratified is a diplomatic triumph to the extent that it corrects and remedies in part a preceding diplomatic blunder, which in its turn revived and enlisted against us the original diplomatic blunder of 1850. Mr. HAY's achievement of 1901 is a monument to his patriotism and common sense, because it shows that he went to work patiently to obliterate, of a mistaken diplomatic policy earlier in his career as Secretary of State. It

wipes out 1850, for which he was not responsible, and 1900's revival of 1850, for which he was responsible; and the difference between the position we shall occupy under the terms of the present treaty and our position as it would be, if there had been no blundering in 1850 or in 1900, measures the price we pay

Roschery and Palmerston.

The position taken by Lord ROSEBERY in the speech which he delivered Monday at Chesterfield recalls that maintained by Lord PALMERSTON during the winter of 1864-56, when the British people were exasperated by the conduct of military operations in the Crimes. PALMEReyon asserted that the condition government headed by Lord ABERDESS had exhibited flagrant inefficiency in its management of the war against Russia. and that, owing to their lack of vigor, the prestige of the British nation had been deplorably dimmed upon the Contipent. He appealed from Parliament to the country, but if was soon condeevident that event a majority of the would prosecute the war with energy antil he could bring about a satisfactory. and leatered to grace Accordings; Land ABBRIGADS was forced to resign and was aspected by Lord Fatana-*FOR. The small was the full of tichustopics, and the conclusion of the Treaty of they are not being smoot support on the research of Paris, which, while not altogether accoptable to the people of fiteat limitaindid at jonet subject the type to sunsiderable territorial ioness, while it has pulligited him by excluding his warships and carrier to meet a meter the business men of feature.

tribunal of public opinion and common | Caronea was specie last test test are or the reason

sense. It is possible, if not probable, that the appeal would be successful, if the judgment of that tribunal could be secured forthwith; for, if the British press be a mirror of public opinion there is vehement discontent with the state of things in South Africa, not only among Liberals and Nationalists, but also in the Government ranks.

Unfortunately for any practical outcome from Lord ROSEBERY'S appeal, the present House of Commons was elected in October, 1900, and has yet some five years to live. Lord SALIS-BURY'S nominal majority in that body is far larger than that which was commanded by ABERDEEN'S coalition Ministry. It is true that, if all the Liberal-Unionists who were returned fourteen months ago would combine with the Liberals and Nationalists, they might come so near to passing a vote of censure that the Salisbury Government would feel morally bound to resign. Such a contribution of votes, however, seems impossible. A large part of the Liberal-Unionists are controlled by Mr. CHAM-

BERLAIN, and they will never take part in a demonstration which would have the effect of making their leader a scapegoat. It is very doubtful, also, whether the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S followers would cooperate in a manœuvre which would hold up to odium a Ministerial policy for which he shares the responsibility. Still more unlikely is it that Conservatives, however irritated they may be at the prolongation of the war, would unite with Liberals and Nationalists for the purpose of driving Lord

SALISBURY from office. If, indeed, Lord SALISBURY should resign, it is possible that such a reconstruction of parties might take place as, while shelving Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on the one hand and Mr. Balfout on the other, might permit the construction of a new coalition Government headed by Lord Rosbery, in which room might be found for such Liberals as Mr. ASQUITH and Sir EDWARD GREY, side by side with those resolute Conservatives who insist on a drastic reorganization of the War Office. As a matter of fact, nobody expects Lord SALISBURY to resign just now, and, if he did, he would almost certainly advise King EDWARD to send either for DEVON-SHIRE OF fOR BALFOUR.

It looks, therefore, as if Lord ROSE-BERY would have to wait for his opportunity until the dissolution of the present Parliament, which is scarcely likely to occur before 1906. It does not follow that his advice may not be followed by Lord Salisbury in the matter of proposing to the Boers such terms of peace as may be honorably accepted by the vanquished.

Are There Any Senators From South Carolina?

There is no doubt that BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN and JOHN L. McLAURIN were duly elected Senators of the United States from South Carolina; but there is a great deal of doubt whether they are now lawfully exercising their functions as such. It is in no spirit of fun, therefore, but in all seriousness that we ask whether there are now any Senators

political controversy between Senator years ago, declaring that the United these gentlemen in April last forwarded quent of late that the necessity of pro-States was under no obligation, meas- their written resignations, to take effect curing distinctive badges, even apart Governor of South Carolina and to the Vice-President of the United States. The Governor was advised not to accept the resignations, further public discussion ensued, and finally Mr. McLAUBIN withdrew his resignation and Mr. TILL-MAN followed his example.

This incident was brought to the attention of the Senate itself a few days ago, by a personal explanation on the part of Mr. McLAURIN setting forth his attitude toward the leaders who now control the Democratic party. After a retort by Mr. TILLMAN, Mr. HOAR, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, arose and said:

"I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina a question, and I desire to say something before it is answored. Does he understand that the realgnation of a seat in this body can be lawfully withdrawn? As I understand the law, although I as far as possible, the consequences do not profess to have any special knowledge of it. there is not in the legislative practices or rules in the question of a Senator's or a Representative's resignation any art of laying down the office sucutes the office."

> As authority for the correctness of of Representatives, when he and Senator of lows were members of that hody. There was a resolution before the House for the expension of a Republican Repraaccused member was apprehensive that the resolution would be passed, and at the same time he desired to make a speech in opposition to it. As he arose to address the House, he sont his resign in North America was held in Jamestown as month to the nation to Speaker Blasse, intending in July 1600, and the historical and to proceed with his speech and have his patriotic associations accuracted with bijer resignation announced at its conclusion. That accountle sity or the fames are carls thus preventing a vote upon the runc. ne to stirnet the exequathetic sitention lution to exper him for malfeneance; of the general public to the proposed The Speaker, however, would not permit celebration him to go see, but upon receiving him. Unfortunately for the sources of the resignation instantly amounteed that project a systemetry has arisen so to William the most of the member from Bouth in the adjustment of the preliminaries. Carolina War vacuut

"MO MARY 2009. I TIME \$1 MILLION SPACE prints avenience to the porportments is not. Expandent that accord. The Birdenicks Construction for that not propose that if the Adaptation of Australian have independent after any seated to available as absorbed. Insulintance posting footh Redonmed a say that the constitution among more of the Legislators for entries the con-Lord Romentary line Palastacepox, sometime with your series of a refer pla instortical importance, one is tombin. appended from the Parliament into Matter sensest cantor to rater upon a larger of course, to energy and encountrying Canali, that is to ear, from the House desire, of course, to intertion and one into to one of Commette, with its want contensities with both of whom I improve four indicates a see in the prepanderance of Government supports | most good excured terms | 201) count state. ers and distincted Opposition, to the mant terms of our new the beautier tien had

from South Carolina who spoke last, has the slightest title to address this body or to occupy a seat n it if their statements are correct."

Senator HOAR is one of the most prominent lawyers of his own State and in the United States. His ability is recognized in Congress by the action of the Senate in placing him and keeping him at the head of the Judiciary Committee. He is a serious man, who weighs his words carefully; and his opinion that neither Mr. TILLMAN nor Mr. MCLAURIN has any present right to represent South Carolina in the United States Senate commands attention.

The Question of Uniform.

Before the board which is considering the abandonment of obsolete army posts is dissolved, it will take up the subject of changes in the fatigue and full uniform of our land forces. During the last three years and a half the field uniform of our troops has been changed from blue to brown-the so-called khaki " having been adopted for active service. With this uniform the board is not likely to interfere; but many changes in the regular clothing of the army have been suggested, and some are likely to be recommended.

Gen. MILES, commanding the army, and President of the board, is much given to uniforms-as much so as Gen. SCOTT, who won the nickname of "Old Fuse and Feathers." The matter, however, is of more importance than the mere statement of Gen. MILES's interest would indicate.

One proposition, embodied in a sample uniform, is that the blue undress or fatigue be made a full uniform by adding cords and knots, as in the Italian Army; another would abolish the full dress entirely, a third suggests an entirely new full dress, made with some idea of good looks-an idea admitted to be lacking in the present uniforms.

The question of economy enters largely into the matter, as Col. PATTEN, Deputy Quartermaster-General in charge of the clothing division, showed recently when he appeared before the board. He advocated one style of headgear for the entire army, the different branches and arms of the service to be indicated by interchangeable parts. If each arm had its own style of head covering, a complete assortment of all sizes of a post where soldiers of more than one arm were serving. The quantity of clothing on hand would be double or triple the amount needed if only one style were used.

Col. PATTEN pointed out that even in our small army it would take a long time to change the uniform radically. supplies of some parts of the present wearing apparel sufficient for several years being now on hand. The cost of a change is very great, too. For example, the use of a plume to differentiate the fatigue and the dress hat, as has been suggested, would cost upward of \$75,000 a year. During the Spanish war one contract for buttons called for a payment of \$42,000.

From the point of view of the officers the uniform question is important, and the more so if uniforms should be introduced distinctive in any marked degree. As the outcome of a personal and The transfer and promotion of officers from regiment to regiment, and from TILIMAN and Senator McLAURIN, both arm to arm, have been so rapid and frefrom that of getting distinctive uniforms, would be a drain on an officer's pocket.

Yet a distinctive badge or mark for each regiment would not cost much in the long run, and when the army has found itself " the cost to officers would be little, as it is not likely that the present rush of transfers and promotions will continue forever; and regardless of the question of altering the full and fatigue uniform in any radical way, such mark should be adopted as inculcating esprit de corps and personal pride in the service. Meantime, an order regulating the manner in which the present uniform, in whole and in part, is to be worn by officers and men, would improve the soldierly appearance of our troops; and that is the chief idea in the proposed alterations of the uniform.

The John Smith Exposition.

Jamestown, Virginia, is the oldest incorporated city in the United States, The four-hundredth anniversary of its establishment, effected by a band of English colonists of which Capt. Journ SMITH was a member, is to be celethis assertion. Senator Hoan referred brated in 1997. Already there has been to a case which occurred in the House introduced into the Richmond Legislature by Representative WHITEHEAD CULION of Illinois and Senator ALLIEON of Norfolk a bill incorporating the ing its incorporators the power to leave bonds, and to have capital stock. The sentative from South Carolins. The incorporators include business men of might will be made Norfolk and neighborhood, and the of land for exhibition purposes

The first Colonial Assembly convened

Latranstown is fact cosp. Northell start fixed-What followed was thus stated by sround that is between the contracted in

> Automotives at a world place storperno green an archestaking; and therefore if the people of Norfolk and Michael should get into conflict awar the nation | entrand becal jeniousies and trade remines about done weigh patriote exemplements

it is not impossible that the Jamestown project will be ahandoned and the four-hundredth anniversary of its establishment pass without the proposed observance.

A meeting representative of the three divisions of the Quakers, Orthodox, Hicksite and Wilburite, was held at Philadelphia last week, with a view of bringing them together in harmony by mutual concessions and the adjustment of long-continued differences which at one time were so bitter as to be irreconcilable. The Society of Friends is not growing in membership and it needs to husband all its resources. Thus, in Philadelphia, so long the religious home of the Friends of the United States, there are now only five Quaker meeting houses, where twenty years ago there were eight, and their membership, which at that time was 5,000, is now only 3,000. In the whole United States the membership of all the Quaker Societies, Orthodox, Hicksite, Wilbur and Primitive, which was 120,000 twenty years ago, has now fallen to 115,000 although the number of meeting houses and of ministers has increased. This is explained by the circumstance that the falling off in the membership is in the large cities, he increase in the number of meeting houses and ministers being due to the establishment of Quaker settlements or "colonies" in rural districts, especially in the West. The passenger department of one of the great railroads has arranged recently to establish a colony of 1,000 Quaker families on the sugar-best land of the Arkansas Valley in Colorado, and the national committee representing the Quakers of the United States has decided to purchase 5,000 acres of land which are watered by the Amity Canal. The majority of the Quakers who will form this new colony will go from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kansas.

A legion of inventors, says the Paris Messenger, are coming forward with all sorts of pecular contrivances which they call flying machines, and in the Parc des Princes, in Paris, which has been selected by the would-be aeronauts as an experiment station, scores of these queer and interesting machines may be seen daily. In shape they resemble huge bats and flying squirrels and other winged creatures of almost end-

less variety.

The hope of solving satisfactorily the problem of aërial navigation has been reatly stimulated in France by the progress which has taken place there in the construction of motors similar to those used for automobiles. One of the most prominent manufacturers of horseless vehicles in that country has produced several styles would have to be kept at a motor which, many believe, will simplify enormously the task of constructing a flying machine. Its superlocity lies chiefly in the great power which it is able to exert for a motor of its weight.

Humbug About the Scratching of Van Wyck.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The llowing trifling considerations convince me that the literal "scratching" of Van Wyck's name on last month's ballots had no effect on any result of the election, except possibly blyman in a close vote.

First-Ballots so scratched, or marked 'No Ice!" were not "blank" ballots, but were old ballots on which no vote for any candidate is counted. (Election Law, section 110, among the greatly trumpeted "16,000 blank otes for Supreme Court Justices. Second Being void for the cause stated

beginning with Mayor. How many void ballots for Mayor does the canvass show? Exactly 670; and the same number for the county ticket. Last year there were about 300 void ballots. It is apparent that less than 400 more persons than defaced year with "scratches" and "ice" legends. ballots beating a county ticket that was A void bailot being a ballot on which no

canvassers misuse the word when they say Court and but 670 for Mayor. If there were 1,494 ballots void for Justices there would be 1.494 void for the rest of the ticket. 1.494 would not have affected the result. Sixteen thousand blank votes for preme Court Justice, when there are four candidates of each party for that office, are, (that is, may be, and presumably are) result of a failure by 4,000 voters to vote for Supreme Court Justice at all. sumption is made almost a certainty by County Clerk on the county ticket. Some failed to vote the city ticket. 8.000 apparently failed to vote for anybody. and handed in onmarked bailots, as many have done ever since the adoption of our

They are not all Tammany men, either it is horse and horse. By the way, in 1895 before the Election law of 1896 was adopted, under which, with its amendments, we are

So we have fallen on nothing new: except the ever-new vivacity of ignorance New York, Dec. 18

A Plan for Street Numbering.

To the bottom of The Stender It is proposed to adopt some plan by which the hance of the streets shad be more clearly Jamestown Centennial Company, give and with some modifications might be used appear, of the meaning which must be interested to Devey's personal state-difficulties, eving to the irregularities of the company is permitted to own 5.000 notes first louise along Fourteenth attact, for an

year first part of 1995 of the 1971 of 1971 of

DEWEYS ADDENDUM.

The Bearing of His Qualifications Upon the General Verdiet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: friends of Admiral Schley wilfully ignore the fact that Admiral Dewey concurred with the other members of the Court of Inquiry in all their findings. It is true that in respect to three or four minor points Admiral Dewey in his addendum made some qualifying remarks; but these remarks considered as vindication might have emanated more appropriately from Mark Twain than from Admiral Dewey.

Schley's squadron sailed from Key West with orders to proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, with the utmost despatch. The court found that "Commodore Schley did not proceed with the utmost despatch off Cienfuegos and blockade that port as close as possible." Admiral Dewey states that in his opinion "the passage from Key West was made by the Flying Squadron with all possible despatch, Commodore Schley haring in view the importance of arriving off Cienegos with as much coal as possible in the ship's bunkers!" But the Commodore was under orders to proceed with the utmost despatch without restriction as to the consumption of coal, of which there was an ample supply, and the collier Merrimac joined him off Clenfuegos the day after his own arrival there. If economy of cost was more important in Commodore Schley's view than despatch, then he should have proceeded to Clenfuegos under sail alone and so saved all of his coal.

The court states that "No efforts were made by Commodore Schley to communicate with the insurgents to discover whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Clenfuegos prior to the morning of May.

Cienfuegos prior to the morning of May 24." Admiral Dewey's comment upon this statement is: "Commodore Schley in per-mitting the steamer Adula to enter the port mitting the steamer Adula to enter the point of Cienfuegos expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out!" He depended entirely upon this very precarious source of information, but the Spaniards in Cienfuegos were not all idiots and so they detained the Adula. I think this comment or explanation of Admiral Dewey is very savers on Schley. comment or explanation of Dewey is very severe on Schley.

Dewey is very severe on Schley.

The court states that Commodore Schley should not have delayed his squadron (while proceeding from Clenfuegos to Santiago) for the Eagle. Admiral Dewey remarks that "the passage from Clenfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much despatch as was possible while keeping the squadron a unit." Nobody denies this, but what was the necessity for keeping the squadron a unit so far as the little despatch boat Eagle was concerned? The court stated that the squadron should not have been delayed. was concerned? The court stated that the squadron should not have been delayed for the Eagle and Dewey makes the ir-relevant remark that Schley proceeded as fast as he could without layers. as fast as he could without leaving the Eagle behind! This comment of Admiral Deway is mere trifling. As a matter of fact Commodore Schley did not maintain his squadron as a unit, but parted with the Eagle on May 28 and sent her away to Port Antonio

Whether or not the blockade of Cienfuegos and of Santiago was effective is a matter of opinion and is the only point upon which Admiral Dewey comes out squarely in opposition to the other members of the FIAT JUSTITIA. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now comes the Philadelphia Times following the cue of the Washington Post with the claim that the two senior Admirals who sat on the court know nothing about handling modern vessels' It is strango that this should have been discovered at so late a date, as it must have been known to

Schley at least when the appointments were made. But this claim does not bear close examination; indeed, those who put it forward do not expect it to be investigated

by their readers.

Referring to the Naval Register issued in January, 1901, I find that Admiral Benham was retired in 1894 and Admiral Ramsay in 1897-one year before the Spanish-American War; and all the vessels in Dewey's fleet at Manila with the possible exception of the Olympia were built prior to the retirement of Admiral Benham: certainly all the vessels engaged in the late war were constructed and many of them long in use before the retirement of Admiral Ramsay. Further investigation develops the fact that Admiral Benham has about 23 years of sea service to his credit and Admiral Ramsay about

It is needless to point out that had they exonerated Schley no praise would have been too great for all three. Resolutions would have been introduced in Congress to give the two Admirals on the retired list swords, medals and every conceivable thing. But it was not thus to be.

As for Dewey's obiter dictum, it is to laugh. Of course he has pleased many people, but do they respect him the more for his mistaker and it was nothing less. This is not the first time that he has made himself appear ridiculous and it may not be the last time either. However, he is entitled to all the glory he can get out of his opinion; by the way, in forming which

when the facts become generally known, as they must in time, the public will wake up to the joke which has been played upon it now voting, 20,400 blank votes for Supreme by the vellows. The people who now court Justice were cast, with only three, instead of four candidates running on each still in the minority, but I observe that they are the thinking people and not the

ONE WHO DOES HIS OWN THINKING.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The partisans of Admiral Schley who are pointthe fluid parapraph of Admiral Dowey's reparate opinion, as establishing the former officer's claim to the supreme credit for he attached to Dewey's personal state-

Communications Sensing was the assist officer of our equation of fautiago when the Hyuriah separation attempted to except of the sample above topic community, and is satisfied to the for the ghotlong wholney ." Ac-

> purious eigenshing sinegates when the Sparenti Retor of Cingnitic season re-Content and the personal design of the person due to relate the content of the con

The single act of individual and indewith the other members of the court, cen-

sures bim for. would appear, therefore, that in giving It would appear, therefore, the victory, on the Schley the credit for the victory, on the score that he was the "commanding officer," and at the same time censuring him cer," and at the same time censuring him cer," and at the same time command of which the solitary act of command of

for the solitary act of command of which he was guilty. Dewey involves himself in an obvious contradiction.

The fact that the Brooklyn bore the brunt of the action in no way affects the above statements. This was due to the circumstance that she occupied the extreme western position of the blockading line and Cervera turned to the west; also the Brooklyn was the fastest ship of our squadron. Sohley did not choose this position, but was placed there by Sampson. When the Spanish squadron steamed out of the harbor and made their attempt to escape to the westward, Sohley merely did escape to the westward, Schley merely did the one thing possible for him to do—obeyed orders and closed in on the enemy. In doing this he did no more than did the Captain of every one of the ships of our squadron.
It would seem apparent from the fore-

going obvious considerations that the value of Admiral Dewey's somewhat gratui-tous endorsement of Schley is to a considcrable extent minimized, when it is recognized that whatever interpretation is placed upon his personal statement it involves him in a contradiction either of the unbiassed decisions of the courts of law or of his own explicitly stated opinion contained in the findings of the Court of Inquiry.

YONKERS, Dec. 17.

E. L. G.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL, Another Denial of Any Reasonable Ground for the Belief

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much interested in Mr. Ellis's article in your paper of to-day. I. also, while greatly admiring Prof Goldwin Smith (on reading his late letter in THE SUN) observ same glaring inconsistencies which Mr. Ellis has pointed out.

As to that craving for a life hereafter said to be implanted in every human being-though later investigation finds that it is by no means universal, since many tribes have re have recently been found logical and candid mind to say on what basis the proofs of immortality are founded. tainly not in the Old Testament where Job so pathetically asks his friends: "If a man dies, shall be live again?" But the orthodox believer will say: First, on the opinion of our Saviour, as recorded in the Gospel of Saviour, as recorded in the Gospel of St. John (a book written probably in the second century, and completely at variance if, indeed, not totally inconsistent with Christ's teachings in the "Synoptic" Gospels; and, second, on Paul, who writes: "As in Adam all die, sein Christ shail all be made alive. Now, as science has certainly demonstrated that the Creation and the Fall of Adam are myths, of what authority is Paul's opinion?

onstrated that the Creation and the Fall of Adam are myths, of what authority is Paul's opinion?

Certainly, no more vital question can be presented to a thoughtful man than Job's question which I have just quoted. But I again ask, are not the above arguments all that we have on which to rest our belief in immortality?

Again, I have wondered why Mr. Sherman has not, for his belief, quoted a high authority. I refer to St. Paul's saying. "If after the manner of men I fought with beasts at Ephesus, what does it profit me? If the dead are not raised iet us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Now, this opinion of St. Paul's certainly means, if there is no hereafter let us all enjoy ourselves—i. e. have a "good time"—the same as Mr. Sherman says. Of course, I do not believe in this, for, even from a selfish point of view, it "pays" to live a virtuous life. But, as If say, I rather wonder at Mr. Sherman's not quoting Paul in support of his opinion.

I should like to add one more word, though not specially relevant to this subject, viz.: We all shrink with horror, and justly, from cannibalism; yet let one take a stroll through our markets and see the game, the fish, the poultry and the carcasses of meat for sale and daily purchased by us all, and then remember that we, the buyers, are also cannibals—feeding on the fiesh of one, two or three millions, removed, of our courins.

I write this last sentence from no spirit of levity—far from it—but to have people understand that we all come from the same source—though at every stage more developed—till we arrive at man.

William L. Stone.

For I take it that he is one of those who.

of Earstaria—the Venice of the Western Hemi-sphere, and of the Guif of Mexico—the Anarchists yeard him even more than did his too practical wife, who preferred her baking and spluning to all the golden sorrows of high station. Upon taking his mighty seat Don Sancho wrote

to his early petron, the Kuight of La Maucha, as follows: "I have been warned that certain sples have got into the island to kill me." He proceeds to show that he had even found one himself. "A certain doctor, who receives a salary for killing all the Governors who come here, he is called Dr. Pedio Pecio, and is from Tirteafuerta, so you see what a name he has to make me dread dying under his hands " There would be a special fitness in sending the

he accepted no evidence, indeed, on the other hand, excluded it.

Little by little this matter will settle itself: original globetrotter, Anacharsis, whose name is the basis of their modern appellation. The island is fifteen rolles by six, and could be easily guarded by the naval reserve of the Instruct of Columbia, without their leaving the shorts of Louisians and getting their stomachs upset by Who can tell but the Golden Age is possible of

return-"O bella eta dell'orof" and that Arcadia may yet its about on in maturity as well as in our From Sarataria, even as out of Egypt, a vine year ing with such triumphant insistance to trees and the benaturine testandinal he where is already great among the neather and

be good time soming.
When earlier simil the reactions blow
in after pract, those happer train.
And children weep, when we like him.

ment in the light of the unanimous firstings of the court There is a galaxy to which I not second to print with any pape, as it mange shell the restricting over

For the glock-car wholsey. As:

The senseth sedich waser sufferely limbs: better and and the reason of the Binny Department, better is broncests means and to some extent control. CAN THE INC. IT THE RESIDENCE

MAY RECAST THE CABINET. Secretaries Gage, Long. Hay and Hitch-

cock Are Most Likely to Betire. WASHINGTON, Dec 18 .- There is no authority for the report published to-day that Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland will be appointed Secretary of the Treasury in place of Lyman J. Gage, who, it is said. will resign. Mr. Herrick is to be appointed Ambassador to Italy, after a while, in place of George V. L. Meyer of Massachusetts. who was recently appointed as the successor to Gen. William F. Draper. It was understood at the time the appointment was made that Prof. Meyer would not hold the office long, and it was President McKinley's intention, which will be carried out by

President Roosevelt, to appoint Mr. Herrick to succeed him. The appointment of Henry C. Payne of Milwaukee to be Postmaster-General is generally taken to indicate a recast of the Cabinet, but so far as can be learned there is no immediate prospect of further changes, although there is little doubt that during the next few months two or three of the present members of the Cab inet, including possibly Secretaries Gage,

Long, Hay and Hitchcock, may retire, voluntarily or otherwise, although this is entirely problematical.

Mr. Payne was President Roosevelt's personal selection, and it is said that only four or five men in Washington knew that the change was to be made. Postprester the change was to be made. Postmaster-deneral Smith announced to the President his purpose of resigning on the day they went to the West Point-Annapolis football game in Philadelphia, Nov. 30. Mr. Payne's appointment was decided on more than a week ago, and yet not an inkling of it reached the newspapers. Senator Spooner knew about it and Senator Lodge and one or two others, but even the Cabinet mem-bers were not informed about it until yester-President Roosevelt was congratulated to-day by many callers on his unusual success in keeping a State

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 18.-Henry C Payne of Wisconsin, whose acceptance of the position of Postmaster-General in President Rocsevelt's Cabinet, has been announced, is the guest of his sister in this announced, is the guest of his sister in this city. To a correspondent of THE SUN he affirmed the press despatch announcing his selection for the place and will at once shape his husiness affairs to assume the duties of a Cabinet officer.

"I accepted the President's tender of the position when in Washington last week," said Mr. Payne, "but did not know when the President would make the formal announcement of the fact."

PRESIDENT TURNS DOWN KERENS. Missouri Republican Machine Cannot Die tate All the Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Room velt let it be known to-day that he will send to the Senate the two nominaceived the sanction of Richard C. Kerens. National Committeeman Kerens insisted that the present Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis and the present Collector of Internal Revenue in that city should be retained for another four years. Representatives Bartholdt and Joy, the Republican members of Congress from St. Louis were arrayed against Kerens and they had the active support of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior. For more than a month these three men have had frequent interviews with the President on the subject of the Missouri appointments. and Mr. Kerens has made it a point to call at the White House as many times as hi

opponents did.
The result is that it was given out at

poultry and the carcasses of meat for sale and daily purchased by us all, and then remember that we, the buyers, are also cannibals—feeding on the flesh of one, two or three millions, removed, of our cousins.

I write this last sentence from no spirit of levity—far from it—but to have people understand that we all come from the same source—though at every stage more developed—till we arrive at man.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 15.

Proce Poem on Anarchy Island.

To the Editor of the Sun—sir Whenever Senator Hoar catches a cargo of Anarchists I shall be gleave to show him the best of places to bestow them. For I take it that he is one of those who, the succeed charles H. Smith, and that Charles F. Wenneker will be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue to succeed H. C. Grenner.

The stand taken by Representatives Bartholdt and Joy was not so much hostility to the present officeholders as to the principle that Kerens, who has long dictated Federal appointments in Missouri, should not be allowed to exercise his power in districts from which Republican Congressmen have been elected.

President Roosevelt has subscribed

President Roosevelt has subscribed American philosophers, John Phonix.

When that highest possibility of Governors, the Hon. Sancho Panza, ruled the mighty island realm of Barataria—the Venice of the Western Hemisphere, and of the Guif of Mexico. The Aparchies Akins are to be heard when offices in Mis souri outside the Republican Congress dis

tricts are under consideration.

There is some comfort for Kerens in the fact that Mr. Wenneker, the new Collector, is not a pronounced "anti," but, on the contrary, is on rather friendly terms with the Missouri Republican leader. He is Missouri Republican leader not, however, the man kerens wanted for

SANTO-THYRSO'S POST VACANT. Successor to He Appointed to the Portuguese Minister.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 - Viscount Santo Thyrso, Portuguese Minister to the United States, whose mysterious disappearance from his post in September has been a source of comment in diplomatic circles will not return to Washington. The Charge l'Affaires of the Portuguese Legation bere-galled on Secretary Hay to-day and in-formed him that a successor to the Vis-count would be appointed soon. The res-son for Viscount Santo-Thyrso's recall remain: as great a mystery as ever. One story was that he had been withdrawn for having incurred the displeasure of King arise is making a premature announce-

From the Westmaninos suspetts

the following is from the pen of a Russian gentle had what a burgible passage about two mass torrite and no loss that I never thought a write is no Eighting would alone himself to such a loss The first of a person parties in a princip payor in the first two biquetan again to the distribution of the distribution and the distribution of the country in person of the distribution host consisten to same sing sackaged maps and gar saccompany throw how I amount that as a Monakan neithery attends and I had belon to look

> Administrat frentalande From the Model Street